ON NOVEMBER 20TH, 1976
THE SEVENTH REGULAR CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE YEARS FROM 1976 TO


1) REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PLA TO BE DELIVERED BY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE PLA, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA.
2) REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CONTROL AND AUDITING TO BE DELIVERED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND AUDITING, COMRADE IBRAHIM SINA.


The Plenum of the CC of the PLA stressed that during the 5th five year plan, 1971 to 1975, proceeding from the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and the other marxist leninist principles of the development and running of the economy, progress has been made in different branches and sectors of the people's economy and culture, which developed at rapid rates.

Total industrial production in 1975 was 52% larger than in 1970, increasing at an average annual rate of 8.7%.

The production of the means of production rose by 57%. The production of mass consumer commodities rose by 45%.

Total agricultural production in 1975, as against 1970 grew by 33%, at an average annual rate of 6.7%.

The volume of state investments for the development of the economy and culture during the fifth five year plan as against the fourth five year plan grew by 53% and of construction by 54%. 155 new and important projects were set up and put into operation during this period.

The volume of the goods transport rose by 45% and that of the transport of passengers by 38%.

The real income per head of the population rose by 14.5%. Important steps were taken for the further narrowing of distinctions between town and countryside. The real income per head of the population in the towns rose by 8.7% and in the countryside by 20.5%. Retail trade rose by 35%. The care for the protection of the health of the people, mother and child, especially in the countryside was improved even further.

Further progress was made in the development and revolutionisation of the schools, science, culture and art, deepening their socialist content and national popular spirit.

Based on the results achieved in the allround development of the country, on the revolutionary drive and lofty patriotism of the people, on the material-technical base created to date and on the socialist relations in production, the Central Committee of the Party, abiding by the general line of the Party for the complete construction of socialism, puts forth as the main task of the economic-cultural development of the country, for the period of the 6th five year plan, 1976 to 1980:

"The continuation of the rapid rates of the socialist construction of the country to transform socialist Albania into an industrial-agricultural country with an advanced industry and agriculture, in compliance with the principle of self-reliance, . . . to raise to a higher degree the self-sufficiency of the people's economy, . . . to further improve socialist relations in production and the entire superstructure, to increase the defence capacity of the homeland and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat . . . to further raise the material and cultural level of the working masses, further narrowing the essential differences between town and countryside. This must be achieved on the basis of the consistent development of the class struggle and the mobilisation of all forces and energies of the people under the leadership of the Party."

The main indices of the people's economy in the fifth five year plan will increase as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(In percentage)</th>
<th>1980 as against 1975</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total industrial output</td>
<td>41-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total agricultural output</td>
<td>37-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments (in the 6th five year plan as against the 5th five year plan for the five years taken together), including the agricultural cooperatives</td>
<td>35-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total goods transport</td>
<td>30-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour productivity in industry</td>
<td>15-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour productivity in construction</td>
<td>13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lowering of the cost production in industry</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lowering of cost of construction work</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The national revenue 38-40
Real incomes per head of the population 11-14

During the 6th five year plan industry must develop at more rapid rates, giving priority, as always, to the industry of the production of the means of production.

a) The production of the means of production (group A), must be increased about 90% in 1980 as against 1975.

b) The production of mass consumer goods, (Group B), will be raised to better meet the needs of the people.

For the development of the light industry a better exploitation of the production capacity must be ensured, efforts must be raised for a substantial improvement of the quality and for the extension and improvement of the structure of products. In 1980, as against 1975, the output of the light industry will rise by about 25%.
OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA ON THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA FOR THE 1980 PUBLISHED

The production of the food processing industry in 1980, as against 1975, will rise about 24% securing the accumulation and the processing of agricultural and livestock raw material, on schedule and without loss. The production of several main articles of this industry by 1980 will rise as against 1975: edible oils by about 86%, sugar by about 80%, fishing 83% etc.

In the sector of agriculture the following objectives are envisaged:

Beginning from 1976, self sufficiency in bread grains must be attained to fulfill all the needs of the people and to create the necessary bread grain reserves in the agricultural economies. In 1980 as against 1975 bread grain production will increase by 30%.

In 1980 as against 1975 the production of industrial plants will increase as follows: sugar beet 61-66%, sunflower 26-22%, cotton 30-32%, potatoes 48-50%, and vegetables 50-52%. Olive production will increase by 50% for the five years of the sixth five year plan taken together as against the fifth five year plan.

Livestock production must be increased, in 1980 as against 1975, meat production will rise by 40-41%, milk 35-36%, eggs 33-37% and wool 34-35%.

To achieve these tasks, measures must be taken to increase the number of heads of livestock, to raise the productivity and improve the structure of livestock raising.

Besides the increase of the draft animals and pedigree cows with a high production rate, the number of heads of sheep and goats must be increased at more rapid rates and their pedigree raised.

In 1980, the production of fruit will rise by 68-70% as against 1975, the citrus fruits by 58-60% and grapes by 61-62%.

During the sixth five year plan, the agricultural economies will further increase the area planted to vines, with blocks of trees and olives, exploiting, for this aim, in the first place, the hilly and mountain land.

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During the sixth five year plan the volume of state investments will increase by about 43% and construction by 48% as against the fifth five year plan. Investments in the capital constructions must first of all ensure the priority development of the branches of the material production.

The volume of goods transport in three kinds of transport will increase 32%, while the transport volume of enterprises, depending on the Ministry of Communications will increase by 35%.

In the development of transport, care must be taken on the fulfillment of the demands of the people and the economy for the uninterrupted movement of goods and passengers.

From the rise of the production rates during the fifth five year plan about 50% of the addition of the industrial output and the entire addition of the volume of construction must be ensured. To carry out this work in planning and the distribution of the sources of work in town and countryside, always preserving correct proportions between the productive and non-productive spheres, between the workers of the main sectors and auxiliary sectors etc. A broad scale educative work will be carried out with the youth to work and live wherever the Homeland needs them and especially in the countryside. The revolutionary initiatives linked with this field will be summed up and implemented more broadly.

In the distribution of the national income, the accumulation fund will increase in accordance with the demands of the development of the economy, the increase of the reserves and the allround strengthening of the defence potential of the Homeland.

At the same time, the consumption fund must be further increased, placing priority on the faster increase of the social consumption fund. On this basis, the further wellbeing of the broad working masses will be attained in the sixth five year plan. Important steps will be taken to narrow the essential differences between town and country, and between the incomes of various callagories of the working people.

The retail goods turnover will increase by about 22%.

Every possibility must be exploited to raise exports and lower imports. Every enterprise, cooperative and institution will take measures to raise production for export, to improve their structure, quality and presentation, especially in the mining industry, agriculture and the light and food processing industries.

Special care must be devoted, first and foremost, to the further strengthening of the educative role of the school, to the deepening of the ideological Marxist-Leninist axis and to the organic links between the three components, lessons, production work and physical and military education.

In the sector of education, the most important task is the drawing and the preservation of the contingents of pupils to the eight year schools.

Secondary schooling must be extended further, especially the professional and lower professional schools and the qualification courses, to train qualified workers for the different branches of the economy, especially for agriculture, mining, oil, geology, drainage and land reclamation projects etc.

Higher education will train the future specialists educated with the Marxist-Leninist ideology and professionally capable of better meeting the growing demands of the country.

Art and culture will be further developed, publications will be increased and also the production of films, thus showing the care for the sound ideopolitical content, for the spirit of proletarian partisanship and the national popular character, for the raising of the artistic level and the further development of the mass character of art and culture.

The technical scientific revolution must be deepened further in all branches of the economy and culture. The cadres of science, specialists and other workers will become even more closely linked with the workers.

Physical education and sports must be developed further, ensuring the mass character and their qualitative rise, for the physical tempering of the broad working masses.

By developing and extending the health service even further and in particular in the countryside, extensive work must be done for the implementation of the prophylactic measures and mass hygiene. The service for the protection of the health of mother and child, especially in the countryside for the prevention of contagious diseases and to raise their sanitary education, must also be improved.

During the sixth five year plan the defence potential of the Homeland will be further strengthened, the political and military preparedness of all the people will be improved and the combat readiness of the country will be raised higher.

The Central Committee of the Party is convinced that the active participation of the broad working masses in the discussion of the draft-directives for the sixth five year plan, 1976-1980 on the development of the people's economy and culture will further improve its indices. The participation in the discussion will help in having a political and ideological understanding of the tasks, to make the working people conscious of the work and great struggle which must be waged to realise the tasks of the plan.
The principal profile of the cooperative of the higher type of Bushat is the production of food grains. This year the production of wheat has been successful. Many work processes have been mechanized.

The herd of cattle of the cooperative has kept growing ever greater. The productivity of milk has also increased.

"Turkeys" also occupy an important place in the flock of feathered tribes.
PROSPERITY

The playground of the 8th-grade school at the village of Bërdica.

South of the city of Shkodra lies a wide plain which, if viewed from above, reminds one of a multi-colored carpet with green in prevalence. Part of this plain is occupied by the fields of the agricultural cooperative of the higher type with its headquarters at the village of Bushat. Thirteen villages with 4,500 hectares of land have joined in what is the largest agricultural cooperative of the Shkodra district.

In the cultural home at Bushat there is also a small museum in which are kept some relics of the past. To the aged these relics recall the miserable life of the past, while the younger generation learn what progress life has made now in these regions. These lands used to be mainly marshes. What little area had escaped from floods belonged to the beys. The peasants' lives were led in misery for they tilled the lands of others, while for their children they could hardly provide food for a few months a year. In certain photographs and objects, one can see the huts where the peasants' families used to live.

This cooperative started in 1955. At that time it was set up on the basis of villages. The union of thirteen villages into a single cooperative did not come about all at once. This was a process...
which lasted for eighteen years: in 1968 these villages formed eight cooperatives; two years later they formed four cooperatives; then two and at the beginning of 1973, they formed one single cooperative. At the same time, it turned into a cooperative of the higher type which constitutes the highest form of group ownership. Today there are 41 cooperatives of this kind in our country. The principal aim for setting them up is to step up the development of agricultural and dairy production which the economy of the country needs through intensifying production, by placing it on a scientific basis and raising to a higher level its organization and management. In addition to this immediate task, the organization of these cooperatives solves another important problem of the future, that of raising the property of the group to a higher level and preparing the conditions for the collective to gradually change on a voluntary basis into the property of the whole society.

In these cooperatives, society, through the State, makes investments and in conformity with the quantity of these investments, becomes a co-

The Chairman of the Cooperative, Mark Ndou.

-propritor. The cooperative of the higher type uses these investments to add to its inventory to reclaim virgin land, to systematize its lands, to buy draft animals and different machinery, and to set up installations to help production and so on. Traces of these investments appear in every sector of the cooperative of Bushat: a complex of stalls has been set up, wide areas have been drained and systematized, the hills have been put to the service of the people raising large quantities of wheat and tobacco. Today, as compared with 1973, the cooperative members of the cooperative of Bushat have marked great progress never met with before. The various artistic groups of this cooperative have often won first prizes in contests in the Shkodra district.

Different from the usual cooperatives, where workers are paid per workday the wages of the cooperative members are guaranteed here according to the targets they have reached. Their amount depends on the incomes of the cooperative and is guaranteed up to 90%: they should not be higher than those of agricultural enterprises. If by the end of the year a brigade has over-reached the plan target, its member are entitled to up to ten percent above their salaries and wages. During 1973, the cooperative members of the cooperative of the higher type of Bushat received for over-reaching the plan target a sum equal to one-fourth of the total payment of 1970.

Today, this cooperative has the following economic specializations: over fifty percent of the cultivated area is planted to food grains: wheat and maize. The other part is planted to sunflower, tobacco, vegetables and fruitculture. This cooperative is famous also for its development of animal husbandry with pedigree cows, swine and poultry prevailing.

All these branches resemble a platoon marching at the same pace: they have made the same rate of progress. Last year this cooperative over-reached all its plan targets.

Everywhere on the plots of land one can see groups of persons engaged in measurements and reckoning. In these groups one comes across specialists of higher training as well as experienced agronomists. These groups engaged in scientific studies. The whole scientific work in the cooperative is run by the scientific council, most of the members of which work in brigades.

It must be said that very valuable work has been done in this big collective economy in studying the soil. It can be said that now all these plots of land have been through 'radiography'*. Pedological and agricultural studies have been already completed. On this basis, the profile of the land and the efficient use of fertilizers have been set and the circulation of plants have begun putting an end to spontaneity. Add to this the constant professional uplift of the masses of cooperative members through courses of qualification, seminars and various analysis. The meetings which are held at the
end of each year to compare results often resemble scientific sessions.

As the members of the cooperative declare, on the basis of studies that have been made, food crops are cultivated in every sector since the necessary conditions have already been created for them, while the production of rice has been concentrated on two sectors and the same thing happens with vegetables which are cultivated in the other two sectors. Knowledge of the soil, providing irrigation and fertilizers for them have made it possible for the cooperative to mark the following increases in 1972: two and one half times as much maize, nearly two and half times sunflower and vegetables, over five times as many eggs, nearly two and one half times rice and so on. From half of the entire area there has been received average yields of 55 quintals per hectare.

From the products of this economy, thousands of quintals of vegetables and tobacco are exported to foreign markets.

The successes achieved so far indicate that there are reserves and new ways of achieving good results in the days to come.

In the six sectors into which the cooperative is divided we met people of different ages and professions. They spoke with enthusiasm and optimism about their life. Over 70 percent of the houses of all the villages of this economy have been built during the years of our State Power. Their life marks already no pronounced differences from that of the urban areas especially after the complete electric reticulation of the country and, in a special way, after this economy was organized into a cooperative of the higher type. Through them and the chairman of the cooperative Mark Ndou (a very energetic man who has just completed his forty years of age) we learned that a great future lies ahead of the cooperative of the higher type of Bushat. At their general meeting, which is the highest organ of the cooperative, its members had decided to increase by 48 percent the production of food grains above 1975. They have set to work to come up to the agricultural enterprises in all indices. To this purpose they spoke to us about their plans for the years to come: they will continue to drain the soil with ceramic tubes, to level and systematize the hills so that they may receive higher yields also from them. They will increase their herds of high breed cows to nearly two times while the animal husbandry workers have promised to receive higher yields of milk from every cow.

During those June days when we were at the cooperative we saw crowds of people on the plots of land planted to wheat. Everyday at dawn over five thousand cooperative members were out to harvest the wheat from the fields.

— The thirteen villages of this cooperative like thirteen brothers and sisters march towards prosperity. These twenty years have taught them that the stronger the economy of the cooperative becomes the better will become life in each household.
Investments and capital constructions make up one of the key problems of the economic policy of our socialist State. They occupy one of the principal places in the State plan of economic and cultural development.

The volume, structure and distribution of investments and capital constructions have notably increased and improved from one five-year plan period to another which has led to the growth of the principal funds of the country. In 1974, as against 1938, the general volume of investments increased 259 times or 3.2 times more than in 1960, and 2 times more than in 1965. During the same period the volume of capital constructions increased 118 times as against 1938; over three times more than in 1960 and 2 times more than in 1965.

In the distribution of investments and capital constructions priority has been given and continues to be given to the sphere of material production which has been allocated more than 4/5 of investments made in our people's economy.

There was a particularly notable rise in investments and capital constructions during the 5th five-year plan period from 1971 to 1975. They were from 70 to 75 percent higher than during the period from 1966 to 1970 and 31 percent higher than the investments of the first, second and third five-year plans taken together.

The basic characteristic of the last five-year plan period from 1971 to 1975 was the increased volume of investments.
for the development of the heavy industry. Major work was done in such projects as metallurgy, the power industry, the non-ferrous industry, the chemical industry and others, with a technique and technology of advanced standards, with a high level of concentration and productive and processing capacities. The volume of the work being done on the building and installation of the metallurgical complex under construction and of the plant for the deep processing of oil, is estimated to be equal to the combined volume of the building - fitting work of about 30 major industrial projects which were built in our country up to 1970.

At present Albania is already engaged in setting up major industrial projects in such branches of the economy as the metallurgical industry, the chemical hydro-power and other industries which require relatively larger investments and longer terms than the projects of industry which have been set up in the past. Large investments have been and continue to be made in agriculture for drainage, irrigation, mechanisation and chemical engineering work to increase the fertility of the soil and improve the breeds in livestock, to increase agricultural and dairy products.

Parallel with investments made in production sectors, large financial funds are allocated for the development of social and cultural sectors (education, health, housing, public services and so on).

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### GUAGGE OF FIGURES

#### Hospital Beds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pupils and Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>311.5</td>
<td>711.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Out of how many people, one goes to school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
— The People's State Power established in Albania and the inseparable leadership of the Communist Party in this State Power fulfilled all the necessary political conditions so that the people's anti-imperialist democratic revolution should be carried through to the end also in the economic, social and cultural fields. This made it possible for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party, to carry through to the end also in the People's State Power. And, based on Marxist-Leninist science, on the experience it had gained, on its determination and its links with the masses, the Party succeeded in carrying out this task to the letter.

Under these conditions, the main link in the chain of tasks lying before the communist Party of Albania was to safeguard and consolidate the People's State Power. And, since the days of the war for the purpose of preparing for the recognition of the Government had been turned into centers of espionage.

Under these conditions, the main link in the chain of tasks lying before the communist Party of Albania was to safeguard and consolidate the People's State Power. And, based on Marxist-Leninist science, on the experience it had gained, on its determination and its links with the masses, the Party succeeded in carrying out this task to the letter.

One of the most urgent problems was the reconstruction and normalization of the economic and cultural life of the country. This problem became the concern of all our people. The people set to work and in a comparatively short time built bridges and roads, and normalized communication. Through strenuous efforts, part of the factories, electric power plants and mines were put into operation during 1945. The Party mobilized the peasantry in order to plant the fields and repair the houses destroyed by the occupationists. Educational and cultural institutions were set up especially in the countryside. Good work was done in abolishing illiteracy. From profiteering during the war, the capitalists had amassed big capital in their hands. It was deemed advisable and indispensable that part of these profits should be turned over to the State, to be used for the needs of the people and for rebuilding the country. For this purpose, a law was issued in January 1945 on extraordinary taxation of the war profits. Taxes were progressive. The law envisaged at the same time the unpaid confiscation of the property of those who refused to pay these taxes. A number of other revolutionary measures were also taken like the law on requisitioning foodstuffs and other articles necessary to reconstruction, on establishing stable prices, on making the sale and purchase of food grains a monopoly of the State. Inflation in the monetary field was checked.

Under the new political conditions, when the State Power began to fill the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party could not wait until all the democratic tasks had been carried out and then begin to carry out the tasks of a socialist character. The ratio of class forces in Albania made it possible to carry out the transformations of a socialist character simultaneously with and immediately after the establishment of democratic transformations. Of these, the most important, the decisive change was the collectivization of the principal means of production through ownership.

In December 1944, the State took possession of mines and of the property of political fugitives. A month later the law was issued to confiscate the property of Italian and German citizens in Albania. Thus the State took over the national bank and other banks, and the property of 111 share-holding companies of the foreign capitalists. In April 1945, the State requisitioned all the means of transportation of private owners towards a given remuneration.

In this way began the establishment of the socialist sector in economy, which was accompanied with other measures like the establishment of the 8-hour workday, that of equal pay for equal work for each worker without distinction and that of the right for yearly leave of absence for all the workers.

— In agriculture, the most acute and urgent problem was to do away with the old agrarian relations. Following a number of preliminary measures, which alleviated to a certain extent the deplorable situation of the peasantry, there was issued in August 1945 the law of agrarian reform. This brought about the socialization of the State Farms, the property of the religious institutions and all the private owned lands beyond the size established by law. This confiscation was done without recompensation. They were distributed free of charge to the landless and land poor peasants. In order to carry out this reform, there were set up committees of poor peasants.

In order to further consolidate the state of People's Democracy, the Communist Party of Albania issued guidelines for elections to the Constituent Assembly. Internal and external enemies, especially the Anglo-US governmental circles tried to obstruct and sabotage the elections. In spite of this, faced with reality and the determination of the people, guided by the Party, the attempts of the reactionaries failed. The Democratic Government of Albania was given recognition by a number of states. The elections took place on December 2, 1945. 90 percent of the electorate took part in the election and 95 percent of them cast their ballot for the candidates of the Democratic Front.

— On January, 1946, the Constituent Assem-
After having drawn up the balance sheet of the activities of the Party during the period from 1951 to 1955, which had been widely discussed throughout the country and a rapid and allround development of the countryside may be brought about.

— Following its 3rd Congress, the Party of Labor of Albania advocated a dangerous situation which was created as a result of the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party of Labor of Albania, a broad analysis was made of the political line of the Party, and steps were taken to correct the deviation. This deviation had been made as a result of the hostile activity in the political line of the Party and the Party as a whole.

— Of special importance in the history of the Communist Party of Albania was its First Congress, held from November 8 to November 22 in 1948. The report on the activity of the Central Committee was submitted by the Party and the people of Albania became very close to the Central Committee of our Party. At the Xth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, a broad analysis was made of the political line of the Party, and steps were taken to correct the deviation. This deviation had been made as a result of the hostile activity in the political line of the Party.

— During the beginning of the second decade after liberation, the Party of Labor in its capacity as the leader of the Albanian people set forth new tasks both on the economic as well as on ideological and political fronts, in the interest of the masses. The Party was determined to overthrow the People's State Power even at the cost of its own revisionist course. The Congress amended the Party Constitution and approved the directives of the 5th Plenum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

—小女孩

— The Party attached importance to narrowing down the disproportion between industry and agriculture, and to improving the living conditions of the workers.

— On the second front the Party took steps to raise revolutionary vigilance to a higher level against the revisionist course.

— In spite of difficulties due to its being at the initial stage, the Ist Five-year plan was accomplished with success. In 1956, industrial production was 179 percent higher than in 1950 and 11 times as much as in 1938. Its average yearly increase was 15-18 percent. The Party decided to give full approval to the political and practical activity of the Central Committee as well as to the proposal and conclusion of the Party's 2nd Extraordinary Plenum, which was called together in February 1946. The Plenum appointed Enver Hoxha as Secretary-General of the Party, and its agents within our Communist Party and its agents within our Communist Party and the Party itself. The leadership of the Party was strengthened and Enver Hoxha was re-elected in the way the Party Congress crowned with success the triumph of Marxism-Leninism over opportunism and Trotskyism, and armed the Party with major experience in fighting against revisionism.

— During the period of nearly four years from the Ist to the IIInd Congress, the Party and its people accomplished very important tasks both on the economic as well as on ideological and political fronts, in the interest of the masses. The Congress decided to give full approval to the political and practical activity of the Central Committee as well as to the proposal and conclusion of the Party's 2nd Extraordinary Plenum, which was called together in February 1946. The Plenum appointed Enver Hoxha as Secretary-General of the Party, and its agents within our Communist Party and its agents within our Communist Party and the Party itself. The leadership of the Party was strengthened and Enver Hoxha was re-elected in the way the Party Congress crowned with success the triumph of Marxism-Leninism over opportunism and Trotskyism, and armed the Party with major experience in fighting against revisionism.

— In May 1946 amendments were made to the land reform laws, with a view to eliminating every trace of revolutionary substance. The property of absentee landlords was confiscated. A ban was imposed on the sale of land under any title or mortgage. These amendments applied in full the principle that «the land belongs to the class, a battle which was waged in all fields.»

— The intervention of the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia into the internal affairs of our Party and our country through their agents continued also during the early years after liberation. It created a critical situation in the country and the whole body of the Party and our people. The Congress decided to give full approval to the political and practical activity of the Central Committee and of the Party as a whole, in order to guard the purity of its revolutionary policy and practice and the delegates expressed full backing for this stand.

— Contrary to the attempts of the enemy to postpone the plenary session in order to gain time, the Congress was opened according to the timetable decided upon, on May 29th, 1956 and lasted up to June 3rd of the same year.

— The Congress examined the activity of the Central Committee and of the Party as a whole, in order to gain time, the Congress was opened according to the timetable decided upon, on May 29th, 1956 and lasted up to June 3rd of the same year.

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When travelling through Albania, one often comes across these words written in large letters and partly effaced through the years on abutments of bridges or supporting walls of railroad tracks: "The young volunteers of a brigade have worked here." These words spark off memories among the passersby who might have been builders of these projects themselves.

Mass actions to build railroads by voluntary work are one of the finest traditions of the Albanian youth. They began as far back as the early years of our People's State Power and continue to this very day. So far our younger generation has built some hundreds of kilometers of railroads. They start from the coastal regions and are stretching ever deeper into the mountain regions of the interior.

Such a one is the new Prenjas-Gurikuq railroad which the youth of Albania has taken over to build. It will be 30 kilometers long on a mountainous terrain rising to about 700 meters above sea level. Most of it runs along the beautiful Pogradeci lakeside, and it will serve for transporting the iron-nickel ore from the Gurikuq mine (southeast Albania) to the new Metallurgical Complex which is under construction in Elbasan (central Albania).

These summer days the whole lakeside is bustling and bustling with activity. Every morning you see rows of young men and women volunteers walking along it to their fronts of work. The camp of volunteers seems to be in constant festivity. It is full of activity especially during the evening hours. Up to now there have passed through this camp ten thousand young men and young women from all the districts of Albania. Their work is being...

The new railroad track is continually extending through hills and rocky mountains.

Friends and well wishers from Finland spent some building the new railroad.

xism-Leninism. It went without saying that in this the battle was waged against all modern revisionism.

The determination of the Party of Labor of Albania not to accept the course of the XXth Congress, to keep intact its general revolutionary line, gave rise to uneasiness in the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They tried by all manner of means — by demagogy, blackmail and open menace to force the Party of Labor of Albania to its knees. But the Khrushchevites failed to reach their objective. Our Party stood firm on its Marxist-Leninist course.

The internationalist revolutionary stand of the Party of Labor of Albania was expressed also at the meeting of the communist and workers parties which was held in Moscow in November 1957. At this meeting the delegation of the Party of Labor of Albania, headed by comrade Enver Hoxha, rendered an important contribution to exposing the anti-Marxist views of Nikita Khrushchev's group, who tried to legalize the revisionist course of the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the general line of the international communist movement. But the 1957 Moscow meeting checked revisionism only for the time being, but failed to stop spreading and intensifying it in the international communist movement. The Party of Labor of Albania grieved to see the spread of revisionism. It considered the fight against revisionism as one of its most important tasks. And in accomplishing this internationalist obligation it fought with determination resorting to all means and rejecting all the pressures and demagogy of the revisionists.

Khrushchev's revisionist group tried to deal a surprise decisive blow on the back of the socialist camp and the international communist movement at the meeting which was held in Bucharest in June 1960 with the delegations of the communist and workers' parties which took part at the Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party. At this meeting the Soviet delegation quite unexpectedly and a few hours before the meeting distributed a document with attacks and trumped up charges against the Communist Party of China. Khrushchev tried to bring these slanders up for discussion at the meeting, to condemn the Communist Party of China. Khrushchev tried to bring these slanders up for discussion at the meeting, to condemn the Communist Party of China and to expel it from the international co-
hours among the young volunteers working in communist movement. The delegation of the Communist Party of China rejected the Khrushchevite accusations. The Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, having been informed at once by its delegation, considered the situation very grave and drew the correct conclusion that the socialist camp and the international communist movement were faced with a major plot concocted by Khrushchev. Our delegation opposed the discussion at the meeting of the so-called "mistakes" of the Communist Party of China, and was against condemning it. The principled stand of the delegation of the Party of Labor of Albania was backed by a number of delegations.

This principled stand of our Party enraged Khrushchev's group. They launched an attack against the leadership of our Party, against our Party and people as a whole. They did not even hesitate to take such economic steps as to place socialist Albania into a critical situation. In spite of this the Khrushchevites did not achieve their objective, but strengthened the determination of our Party to defend Marxism-Leninism through thick and thin.

- This determination was expressed in a special way also at the second Moscow meeting in November 1960. The delegation of the Party of Labor of Albania headed by comrade Enver Hoxha dealt a hard blow to the attempts of Khrushchev and his companions to force the revisionist course worked out by them on the meeting and the international communist movement. The speech delivered by comrade Enver Hoxha laid bare the revisionist essence of Khrushchev plan, exposed the business-like maneuvers to which Khrushchev's group resorted in order to compel our delegation to keep silent and not to reveal the truth.

The attempts of the revisionists failed. It became ever clearer that two opposing lines — the Marxist-Leninist and the revisionist lines — had been crystallized in the international communist movement. The fight between these two lines had become inevitable. The Party of Labor of Albania, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, continued its battle against the revisionist line even after the Moscow meeting. It continues it today and will continue it always side by side with the other Marxist-Leninist Parties up to the final triumph of socialism and communism.
When you travel north of the country, willing or unwilling, you recall the rhapsodies of knights. However well informed you may be about geography, economy or customs, the information given by people's epic on the north, is irrepealable. This information helps you to better understand the reality of things, their continuity. And look! Fierza comes before you, the forefront of the struggle for the construction of socialism.

In the rhapsodies of the North, only mythological beings: the fairies and the heroes related to them could perform such colossal work (removal of rocks, conversion of rivers into lakes, etc.) In fact, by creating heroes with such abilities, the people have but embodied in songs their desire to conquer nature: rocks, avalanches, running rivers. Viewed from this angle, Fierza in a simple way, has lived in the minds of the people also before. I say in a simple way, because it might have been imagined like a powerful removal of rocks or conquering of the river, but not connected with its great objective: the production of light. It was only the revolution, the Party of Labor, which gave the centuries long energy of the people this great meaning and this clarity of purpose.

That which in rhapsodies was performed only by the fairies, is being performed now in the big hydropower station by tens of working teams. And it is not a literary configuration, but if the heroes of rhapsodies Mui, Halilli and others would work together in a legendary team, they would not do more than the vanguard brigade —Ismet Sai Brucaj—.

It is the revolution which has turned such dreams into reality in our country.

Our men in the North have often participated in great events: wars, uprisings, national actions. Fierza is a monument of a new nature.

It enters magnificently into the history of the North and the history of all the homeland, side by side other with great deeds. The experience of our men in the North in stopping the Ottoman or Montenegro hordes with their blood, has not been little. They knew very well how defence is organized, where the ambush must be laid, how the fury of the enemy can be brought to a halt. But they could not know and could not imagine how to harness a wild river.

The place where Drini and Valbuna rivers meet, has been one of the most isolated places of the North. Three regions meet there. Lek Bibaj, Puka and Tropoja, Separated from the river, the villages — although in a short distance from one another, were entirely isolated. Thus, Fierza village and Brega Lumasi village, for hundreds of years could see each other but could hardly get into touch. In these rare occasions when they made efforts to cross the waters, grave accidents occurred. So they tell of a wedding between the two villages and the crossing of the river by the bride.

To prevent the bride from getting dizzy, they placed her on her back, on a raft, on whose flanks they tied wind bags. Two skilled raftsmen undertook to carry the bride to the opposite river bank. But the river was reckless. Its fury grabbed one of the raftsmen. Only one remained. He fought with the wild river, while on both river banks, those accompanying the bride shot in the air and shouted —don't let go of the bride—.

Such phantasomatic scenes have been frequent in the daily life of the North. The isolation created by nature, and deepened by the reactionary orders, was turned into a means of domination, along with police, prisons and black religious propaganda.

It is very meaningful that in the centuries long North of the canyon, backwardness and medieval darkness, powerful hydropower stations are being built. Where there night was darkest, shines now the brightest of light. Being also a school of education, Fierza is already giving light before its turbines are put into motion. It is the inner light which runs through the working people in the days of their battles.

In addition to workers voluntary brigades come here from all over the country. Here, hundreds of youth pass their period of probation, before entering life, hundreds of party candidates pass also their period of probation before mentioning the name of the member of the Party of Labor of Albania.

Fierza's capacity surpasses the power of its turbines many times. Just as darkness has been turned to light, the former isolation of the North has been turned into its opposite, into unity. All the country feels close to Fierza. It is not the 6 thousand workers working here. Tens of thousands of other people are working for it. They are working in the plants of the country, in big and small cities, even in the remotest villages. Thousands upon thousands of people are thinking of it, are concerned about it, write its names in letters, telegrams, poems or songs.

The fact that Fierza workers are aware that they are working for all the country, increases their spiritual ties with the working people in all fronts of socialism.

When we recall hydropower stations, the first thing we imagine is their dam. The construction of a hydropower station includes big works which are not less in difficulty and importance than the construction of its dam, but the dam remains the dam. It is the most conceivable, the most perceptible part of a hydropower station. The magnificence of work there strikes one's eye. While many a part of the hydropower station will function always covered by water, the dam will be always outside it, a mountainlike testimony of what was done here among the mountains.

The dam means the direct check of the fury of waters. It is the giant holding the lake, the doorkeeper. It is natural, the people with the dam mean the hydropower station. The dam expresses in the best way and most concretely their combat with nature. From this angle it takes a symbolic meaning. This symbolic meaning becomes more understandable for our working people, who for years are braving successfully every pressure of the bourgeois-revisionist world.

168 meters high, the dam is a real mountain of the landscape. The pyramid of Cheops, which is still considered as one of the miracles of human work, and with which dams are often compared would look small if placed in its stead. Besides that being useless, the pyramid, even if considered from its dimensions, would be completely included inside the dam. As for its force and resistance, the pyramid looks funny before the dam. The water would destroy the pyramid within a short time. While the dam is indestructible. Day and night, brigades of builders, lorry drivers, crane drivers, volunteers from all over the country work on it. Day and night, everything is in motion here. The gigantic dam is going up inch by inch. Every inch, on which so much toil is spent, has its own chronicle.

The Party candidates on their probation there, working at the dam, will have it at the foundations of their lives. Its height, its strength will have their influence even later in their lives and the character of a communist.

In old folk legends on the building of bridges, or castles, there is always to be found the motive of the sacrifice. Under the foot of a bridge somebody should be sacrificed so that the bridge would stand and the river would flow quieter. How magnificent is the building of our hydropower stations if we think that it is not somebody to be sacrificed for the sake of the river, but it is the river which is sacrificed for the sake of the hydropower station. After some years, after the hydropower stations will have been built on it, Drini river together with Drini i Bardhë, will not be found on the map of Albania, because they will have been turned into lakes. They will be found only in old songs and in the poems of the poets of the National Revival and other poets. And if they would see their absence, they would ask us: Where are Drini and the Drini i Bardhë, what have you done with them? We would answer: —Don't worry, we turned them into light—.

The people have a very beautiful wish they use whenever a very good job is done. They say —May your road be turned to a mirror—, or —May your road be turned to light—!

Rarely can a wish coincide with the reality. In Fierza's case they coincide one hundred percent. Everybody who gets acquainted with Fierza and its workers, by making the ancient wish —May your work be turned to light, comrade workers!—, feels a profound joy when thinking that this is not a mere wish, but this will happen and there is no force-or superforce in the world to hinder it.

It is precisely this clairvoyance for the future, for the aim of the work, which constitutes the
A NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER-PLANTS IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON THE COURSE OF THE DRINI RIVER AT FIERZA IN TROPOJA (ON THE NORTHERNMOST CORNER OF ALBANIA) WHICH WILL BE THE LARGEST IN ALBANIA AND ONE OF THE LARGEST IN EUROPE. IT WILL GIVE 1.7 BILLION KILOWATT HOUR ELECTRIC POWER A YEAR. THOUSANDS OF WORKERS FROM ALL OVER ALBANIA HAVE COME TO BUILD IT AND THE MOST MODERN MEANS ARE BEING USED. THE BUILDING WORK HAS ENTERED A VERY IMPORTANT STAGE. THE DAM WILL BE 160 METERS HIGH; IT IS CONTINUALLY RISING HIGHER AND HIGHER EVERY PASSING DAY. THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A GREAT SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. MANY WORKERS THERE HAVE ACQUIRED VARIOUS PROFESSIONS AND BECOME CAPABLE CADRES FOR THE OTHER SECTORS OF OUR ECONOMY.

source of the revolutionary optimism of our working people. They know that the days full of work and efforts, unexpected difficulties, bad weather and mud, and an engine failure and the leaking tunnel, and the occasional hot temper and all other small things which accompany great work, they know that all are overshadowed by the great heroism of the work, will be turned to light.

From this point of view, Fierza, just like all the big construction projects of our country, enable people to do away with trifle things, petty-bourgeois and pettiness, increase them spirituality and morality, and make them ever more conscious as fighters for the new communist world.

In front of Fierza and the big construction projects of socialism, their reality, their dimensions, all our working people in one way or another, ask themselves if they are doing enough for socialism, if they are good contemporaries of the vanguard of our working class. The workers, peasants, school pupils, writers, do it.

Fierza is included among the big projects of the epoch of the Party. In the 30 years these epoch-making projects have an unprecedented density. It is precisely their magnificence, which incorporated in the magnificent political and ideological actions of the Party, gives us the right to call our time, the time of socialism in Albania, most naturally: a great time.

ADEM GOLEMI – Mechanical engineer at the technical bureau of the «Drini» workshop in Shkodra.

The work of a mechanic had attracted me since I was very young. 22 years ago I began my work at a workshop. At the same time I attended evening courses at a secondary vocational school. In the same way I completed my studies in mechanical engineering at the affiliated branch of the University in Shkodra. I completed these studies while being employed by this workshop, which repairs motor vehicles of the worksite of the hydro-electric power-plant under construction on the Drini river.

Problems arise almost every day. Even small details are of great value. Here, among other problems, I had also to crack my brains to create spare parts and equipment so as to erase them from the list of our imports. From a formal point of view, this is not the task of any one of us. But our new society relies on socialized ownership. We were brought up precisely under these special circumstances. As such we can in no way see ourselves, our personal interests detached from society, from its interests. Why is this so? Because every day shows to us that by serving the collective we serve ourselves. The making of spare parts or of equipment bring about not only the stepping up of the work process in production but also sparing considerable sums of hard cash from the coffers of our society. These sums gained by the improvement of the processes of production as well as by saving hard cash in various ways, improve the economy of each one of us.

Therefore, can we stand with our hands crossed behind before the problems facing our workshop, our homeland as a whole? Some time ago we completed the work on a 400-ton hydraulic press. It was a problem which went beyond the boundaries of the Shkodra district. At first it looked so difficult that some went so far as to say that it could not be realized. But after some months of efforts, the press was successfully completed. We have recently prepared also another machine to dry sand used in our foundry. At present we are working to manufacture other machinery which will also be used in our workshop.

MARIETA THEMELI – a teacher at the secondary part-time school in Lezha.

Eight years ago I completed my studies at the department of History and Geography of the University of Tirana on a partial scholarship of the State. From that time on I have been working as a teacher. Teaching has been my dream as far back as when I sat on the benches of the first class.

In our school we teach those who are employed at work. Most of them do well in their classroom work. But, as it always happens, there are students who, for one reason or other, lag behind. These are so few that even if they have to repeat the class, we are formally in order. But can we feel ourselves satisfied? No! These students have become our principal concern. We want and try to have all our students pass their exams. Therefore, we teachers come always to school earlier or leave it later than schedule. We devote these extra hours to these backward students, reappraising their knowledge and re-explaining the lessons they feel themselves weak in.

We often go also to the enterprises and institutions where our students are employed. In this way we have reduced to the minimum the number of absences from class recitations. Of course, we lose some part of our free time, but when we see that our efforts serve our society, we feel pleased enough to recom pense every thing.

By serving others, we actually serve ourselves. I say this because we, too, have our own children in creches, kindergartens or schools. The educators in creches and kindergartens, the teachers in the schools our children attend do the same thing. They come to our homes and are interested in our children also during their free hours. If our boys or girls do not do well in their schools, they come and help us. Hence everything in our society is inter-related. It goes without saying that the fulfillment of these tasks presupposes sacrifice on the part of individuals towards society, towards the collective. But our experience goes to show that the majesty of the moral image of our new man lies precisely in his ability to place his own personal interests above those of society.
Man is not born an individualist. He is made so by the social environment in which he lives and works. Individualism is the offspring of private property, of the relations of exploitation of man by man and not of his own nature. The basic distinction of our socialist order is that in socialism there exist the material economic and social conditions which provide an harmonious combination between personal and general interests.

This is noticed also in the life of the collective of the factory where I work. For instance, during their free time our men build new apartment houses. Most of them need no apartments; they work for the purpose of meeting the needs of those who lack sufficient dwelling space. Some of them work knowing that they will not receive apartment house in the building they are setting up. Nevertheless, they sacrifice part of their free time in favor of society. And they do it with devotion because as their comrades receive apartments so will they receive additional space in the apartment buildings their comrades, society, will be building for them in the days to come. How many such examples can be cited in our life where each works for all and all work for each. Let us recall also the cases of earthquakes and other misfortunes of nature. The whole society steps up to aid those who have incurred damages without remuneration.

I have been born, brought up and trained to be a doctor during the years of our People's State Power. As far back as when we were in the kindergarten we have received the rudiments of the education our new society calls for. The harmonization of general with personal interests is the groundwork of this education. At school, in various books, on stage and television performances or in radio programs this harmonization is embodied in hundreds and thousands of examples from the life and work of our people.

LUKUROSIE BOXHA — Physician at the Pediatric Hospital in Durrës.

It is six years since I have been working at this hospital among the younger patients of our society. I have always been fond of dealing with children.

The work of physicians is of a special humanitarian nature. It deals directly with the life of man. I wanted to say that this humanity has never been on such a high pedestal as it is now, among the workers of this sector in our country. I will mention an example among the usual ones: the time is up for the physician to leave the hospital and turn over the job to the physician on night duty. But at once a child is brought in with a high temperature. What am I to do under such circumstances? Am I to look at may watch in order to blindly carry out my right to go home? Can I feel at ease if I quit in this way? I say this taking into consideration all the personnel of our hospital ranging from doctors down to the wardens.

Why does this happen? Because our life is enriched day in day out with acts of heroism of men in various domains of their activity. In addition, each one of us views with admiration all this extension of the network of public health service. For instance, our hospital alone employs as many doctors and nurses all our city boasted before liberation. And all this concern which is shown in our public health institutions is paid for by society, by the State, the citizens paying nothing.

Why did this happen? We have all of us grown up during the years of our People's State Power. Our society has done a lot for each of us: some have attended school on scholarships, others have been treated for a long time in hospitals without having to pay anything, and so on. Why, then, not compensate society? Further more, why should we try to receive from society more than what pertains for this to us?

Our life is full of such examples. We have grown up in and are used to them. On behalf of this general interest, our best sons and daughters gave their life in the struggle for the liberation of our fatherland and, today, on behalf of the general interest, our people are making sublime sacrifices. A member of society, which builds socialism, should by all means look beyond his narrow personal interest.
Parallel with the intensification of agricultural production demands have increased also for chemical preparations in fighting diseases and pests of plants as well as weeds. The use of these preparations has increased from one year to another. If we compare it with 1960, Albanian agriculture uses today 8 times as many chemical preparations.

The first Albanian enterprise to produce pesticides was set up in Durrës in 1966. The objective is not to import these preparations from abroad. And, although the quantity of pesticides used in agriculture is continually increasing, their imports have continued to decrease. Over 13 assortments are now produced in the country.

During the years of the 6th five-year plan (1976-1980), it is envisaged to greatly increase the production of pesticides. New sectors and lines of production will be set up. This will make it possible for the growing needs of agriculture to be fulfilled almost entirely in the country; by 1980, ninety percent of all the quantity will be produced by our enterprises.

Our agriculture has also been equipped with the most up-to-date devices to spray plants in wide fields using also aviation.
Among other early higher institutes of learning there was opened in Tirana also the Upper Agricultural Institute. It started its work with two faculties, that of agronomy and that of zootechny.

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It started its first year work with only 43 students and 7 teachers. In 1956, the number of students increased to 480 and the number of its graduates was about 108, a figure this which is double that of all the agricultural cadres our country boasted before liberation. In 1975-76 it was attended by 3,000 young men and young women students, about one third of whom by correspondence in its affiliated branches.

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In the first year after inauguration, this Institute had three chairs, that of agronomy, zootechny and industrial plants. Today there are 29 chairs incorporated in four faculties: in agronomy, veterinary, agricultural economy and forest engineering. In order to train highly specialized cadres, the following branches function in these faculties: protection of plants, fruiticulture, general agronomy, the agrarian branch, accounting, zootechny, veterinary, woodwork, silviculture, forest utilization and others.

* * *

At present, the graduates of one year of this Institute alone surpass the number of cadres of higher training Albania had (in all the branches of economy and culture) before liberation. Today our country has about 50 times as many agricultural cadres of higher training and 4 times of middle school training as prior to liberation.

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The Upper Agricultural Institute began its activity in a three-storied building, which served for classrooms as well as for dormitories; whereas today it has passed the size of a little town. There are five buildings for the faculties; the science laboratory, a whole range of buildings as hostels, messes, restaurants, the architectural complex of the Cultural Home with all cultural and artistic installations, the science library with more than 100,000 volumes, the playgrounds, the centers of municipal service, cater shops and others. All of this little town is covered in green.

* * *

Now in our country there are two Upper Agricultural Institutes with about 250 secondary agricultural full time and parttime schools with over 23,000 students and undergraduates.

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Ten central scientific institutions and 26 agricultural stations in various regions of the country engage in scientific work in agriculture.

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During one year alone over 170,000 persons attend lower agricultural schools, courses of qualification and agrotechnological circles.
Zef Shoshi: "Founding the Agricultural Cooperative in the North"
Sail Shijaku: "The Village Landscape"

Ksenofon Dilo: "Let the rifle turn to a cannon"
Albanian aircraft go often to the aid of the peasants in the remote regions when they need first aid. For the expenses incurred in such cases, the peasants pay not a single lek because medical service in Albania is free of charge. In the picture: The helicopter has flown to take a grave sick person from the village to the hospital in town.

TO SAVE THE LIFE OF MAN

JORGO TABAKU

aviator

I preserve many reminiscences from my work as aviator. I want to tell some of them to the readers of the «New Albania» magazine.

In January this year I made a very difficult trip to the most montaneous district of Albania — the Alps of the North. The weather was bad. It was raining in the lowland areas, while it was snowing in the mountains. We were informed that in the village of Markaj in the Bajram Curri district (the remotest part in the North), a woman was very ill and a cooperative member was injured at the same time. The road was full of snow and it was impossible to transport them with vehicles. The life of the two sick people was in jeopardy.

Which one of us would go to the assistance of the people? All the members of the collective of the aviators expressed their desire unanimously to fly, although the weather condition were very difficult. The crew of the helicopter where I serve was charged with this duty.

The village at which we should land was about 1600 meters above sea level. Visibility was weak because of the clouds and dense mist. Nevertheless, we landed well at one of the squares of the village. The highlanders — men, women, young men and young women hailed us full of love and treated us. Both they and we were deeply moved.

We became friends and comrades as soon as we met them. And this because both sides felt the force of socialist solidarity, the love for each other with which our Party of Labor had taught us.

We would like to have stayed longer among our hosts, but it was impossible: the sick had to be brought to Tirana as soon as possible. We started. After some weeks we learned that they had turned back safe and sound to their homes.

My colleagues and I have often had to carry out such missions, and we feel the same emotions, the same expression of the gratitude of the rank and file peasants for the people’s power. Once, in very difficult weather conditions, too, we went to the assistance of a pregnant woman in Shengjergj village, Tirana highlands. The midwife of the village had sounded the alarm: the sick should be brought by all means to the Tirana maternity home. We performed our duty. Later on, we were informed that we had saved the life of three people: the young woman had given birth to two children.

The reader may pose one question: what do these people, to whose assistance the helicopter is sent, owe to the State? The answer is very short: no money! In our country the medical service is free of charge, however great the expenditure for this or that case of illness.
The Portugal-Albania Association Of Friendship which was founded two years ago is doing praiseworthy work in strengthening the friendship between the Portuguese and the Albanian peoples. It has published a number of valuable books and has organized different activities to acquaint the Portuguese workers with the socialist achievement of the Albanian people.

A GOOD INITIATIVE OF THE PORTUGUESE FRIENDS

A number of books and booklets, published in Portugal have come to our editorial office on the initiative of those revolutionary forces who see in Albania the country which is successfully building socialism. The Friendship Albanian-Portuguese Association, set up two years ago, is carrying on a praiseworthy activity for the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. It has organized many activities for making known to the Portuguese workers the victories attained by their Albanian friends under the leadership of their Party of Labor with comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Among the latest publications published in Portugal about Albania are, first of all, a number of publications revealing the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line followed by the Party of Labor of Albania, from the day of its founding to the present. Here are included many speeches, articles and talks by comrade Enver Hoxha since the founding of the Communist Party of Albania. Writings by other leaders of the Party of Labor of Albania, or publications on problems of the National-liberation War, or of socialist construction are also included.

In Nr. 14 of the series of publications «Maria da Fonte» in a book of 360 pages, are included writings of comrade Enver Hoxha during the years 1942-1944. The fourth book of the series of 350 pages, contains writings of the leaders of the Party of Labor of Albania and materials of the National Conference on social Studies, held in Tirana on November 1969. Two other books, Nr. 7 and 17 of the series of 350 pages all in all, is dedicated to the fierce struggle waged by the Party of Labor of Albania against modern revisionism and especially Khrushchevite revisionism.

A short summary of the Albanian history and of the struggle of the Albanian people for freedom, democracy and socialism, is given in the introduction of book 7. The book Nr. 4 of the series has 300 pages and is titled «On the Leninist method and style of work». It contains materials like speeches, talks and writings of comrade Enver Hoxha, on the theme mentioned above, are included here.


Problems from the life of our country are treated in five booklets published by the Association of Friendship between Portugal and Albania. These are original materials, translations or summaries taken from Albanian publications like the magazine «New Albania», journal «Puna» etc. «The draft Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania», including materials like «The struggle of the Albanian people for the emancipation of women», «On Education in Albania», «On Public Health Service in the People's Republic of Albania», «On the reduction of differences in wages», are published in these booklets.

Ismail Kadare novel «The General of the Dead army» is also translated in Portuguese and is put into circulation.

No doubt these publications and the various activities organized by the Friendship Association, and by all the friends and progressive forces in Portugal, will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples of the two countries, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.
The Albanian women militate with dignity not only in the sectors of production and culture but also in defending the homeland from the enemy. In line with the slogan: «Build socialism holding the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other», all the people are armed and trained in order to protect the socialist achievements. Photo by A. Krutik
The first issue of the newspaper "Zeri i Popullit" (The People's Voice), the organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, appeared on August 25, 1942. This date marks at the same time also the day of the founding of the Albanian popular press.

The Albanian popular press is the work of the Party of Labor of Albania, the work of its founder and leader comrade Enver Hoxha, who is at the same time the architect, organizer and inspirer of this press its first newsman and publicist. The 34 year course of the "Zeri i Popullit" and of all the Albanian people's revolutionary press is the revolutionary course of the Party of Labor of Albania itself. This is the course through which the press has grown and has waxed strong, has increased its militant spirit, its revolutionary content, its role as collective informer, agitator and propagandist.

During the years of the National-liberation war, the Party press though under critical material conditions and clandestinity under which the few comrades of this sector worked, taking its clue also from the best traditions of the former Albanian press, played a great role in mobilizing the people in the war against the invaders and traitors to the country. "Zeri i Popullit" and the clandestine press of the years of the National-liberation war chased by the enemy, published and distributed under many hardships, stood always by the people ready to clarify them on all critical situations, ready to give them fresh force and courage during the critical moments of our war, ready to expose on every occasion the maneuvers, propaganda and demagogy of the enemy and traitors, ready to spread the truth and light where the enemies of the people had spread lies and darkness.

During the National-liberation war in addition to "Zeri i Popullit", there appeared also other clandestine press organs like "Bashkim" (organ of the National Liberation Front), "Clarion Call For Freedom" (organ of the Communist Youth), organs in districts and military detachments.

While preserving and further developing their revolutionary traditions of the war period, our popular press organs increased in number and became more combative during the years of socialist construction. There were more newspapers, reviews, books, programs of Albanian radio and television, informations of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and others.

There appear in Albania today 25 newspapers with a general annual printing of about 47 million copies. Before liberation there were published in Albania only 6 newspapers and they were all in the service of the enemy in power. The largest newspaper at that time "Drita" was printed only in 4,000 copies a day, while "Zeri i Popullit" is printed now in 130,000 copies a day. The number of copies of the newspapers which are distributed today all over Albania, both urban and rural areas, is twenty times as high as before liberation. Local newspapers alone (14 newspapers are published in centers of administrative districts) have a general circulation of 50,000 copies for each issue. Today in Albania there are published 9 times as many reviews as before liberation; thrice as many as in 1950 and twice as many as in 1930.

In addition to newspapers and reviews, there are published over 800 titles of books every year in 8,5 million copies. Today there are published 100 times as many titles of books as before liberation.

But what is more important, the Albanian popular press is characterized by a high ideo-political, scientific and cultural level, by a revolutionary militant spirit. As a result it has turned to an ever powerful means in the hands of the masses of the people, to a powerful means of educating and mobilizing the workers in building and defending the country. Our press attaches special attention also to international affairs portraying with consistency the principal struggle of the Albanian Party and people against imperialism and revisionism, against oppression and exploitation of various peoples.

For some years now, there has appeared the review "Albania Today", which publishes material both on the development and socialist transformations in Albania as well as on the determined struggle of the Party of Labor of Albania against imperialism and modern revisionism. Its materials have aroused great interest among its foreign readers. This organ is published now bi-monthly and in five languages. The illustrated review "New Albania", which has a wide circulation, continues to be published for the last thirty years. This is published in nine languages with a circulation of 170,000 copies for each issue.

The distinctive characteristics of the popular press in Albania is that it is firmly based on the broad masses of the people. And this not only because the press, radio television, publications and so on are the property of the masses, the rostrum from where they express their revolutionary ideas, but because they are of their own making and express the revolutionary line of the broad masses of workers directly. Through the voluntary correspondents and collaborators of the press organs and radio television, the masses bring to the press the thoughts, experience and the beautiful language of the working people. The newspapers or reviews are not turned out by the professional newsmen alone, nor are the radio-television broadcasts filled by the effective editors. The press organs, radio-television and so on carry the writings and words of people of various categories, professions from the city and from the countryside, who are in closer contact with life, production and the daily struggle of the working masses.
THE HERO
OF THE NEW ALBANIAN LITERATURE

DALAN SHAPLIO
Editor-in-chief
of the «Nentori» review

The specialty of art and literature is to detect and portray man as a social and psychological being with his actual life and activity, his rational and emotional world. But man can be viewed from various class and aesthetic angles and, consequently, the objective truth, either emerges or is covered up, either the progressive or retrogressive aspect prevails. Of course, art which lasts, which prevails through the centuries, is the progressive art with heroes, who express according to the time, positive ideals or a bitter criticism of the reality in the name of a true social and aesthetic ideal.

The trends which proclaim the position of man in literature as outdated, are in essence, formalistic and fall into the morass of decadence and agnosticism; they deviate from the noble objective which progressive literature has always had to serve mankind, the freedom and happiness of the peoples.

The present-day Albanian literature has followed and follows progressive national and world traditions, respecting these and, simultaneously, blazing new trails.

The important distinguishing feature of the Albanian literature of socialist realism is its popular character, which is closely linked with its partisan spirit. It places the people, the creators of history and the man who emerges from the people at its center. This new standpoint emanates from Marxist-Leninist philosophy, from the Albanian socialist reality and from the world-wide experience of proletarian art. The workers, peasants, people's intellectuals, the ancient heroes of history who represent the nation in its progressive periods have become the objects of reflection in the works of our writers. Of course, the positive heroes in the different kinds of art come into conflict with negative characters, defend revolutionary progressive and democratic ideas (particularly when referring to the past), they throw themselves into the fight and triumph morally. Sometimes these heroes also act in tragic situations, lose physically, but their ideas are morally superior and remain immortal. In the cases where their death is described, although it causes human pain, it does not reconcile himself with the bad but carries his ideal through to the end even against heavy odds. Moulded with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, this hero is portrayed in literary works as an active fighter for the socialist construction in Albania, against imperialism and revisionism in the world. Our hero is of a very sensitive nature and reacts at once towards events in the world, sympathizes and upholds the struggle of peoples, hates and condemns aggressive wars and the blackmail of the super-powers, hates treason and deceit.

The hero of the present Albanian literature strives to implement the ideals of the Party of Labor, for they express the high interests of the people and provide a stable future. The progress forward, the victory over fascism, over the vanquished classes, over the old ethics is not a simple victory without its ups and downs. Life proceeds along contradictions and our people's progressive writers should know how to detect these contradictions through a given materialist philosophy, to describe the struggle and harmony of persons of the same ideal, to solve without confusing antagonistic with non-antagonistic contradiction, the latter of which occur among our men predisposed to improving and developing. Thus, for instance, a recent novel by T. Laço, called «Confrontation» describes the situation of the countryside and the city during the post-liberation years when efforts were made to establish new norms in production, when hardships were met with in the mentality of private ownership, and it was necessary to do a lot of work to introduce the sense of socialist ownership, which was just taking root in the new Albanian life. The positive heroes of this novel, the communists betake themselves to the countryside, live with the people, get into closer contact with their anxieties and persuade them to adopt the new course they are to take. Good educational work is done by the commissars, commanders and plain partisans, who under the personal example they set and the genuine wise directives of the Party, hearten the people and make them more conscientious.

This happens also with the works dealing with our own times, with the years that roll on reflecting the struggle for the emancipation of women, for inoculating among the people socialist and communist features. Typical for our literature is the great concern about the destiny of women, about the great role they play in life and in the family. More images of women are described in our literary works. Women authors write also with success bringing something new in our literature, portraying thoroughly the world of women and girls, their spirit of selflessness and fine and delicate sentiments.

Third, by describing militant positive types, who do not reconcile themselves with evil, our literature does not neglect the problems of the family, the problems of intimate life of friendship and love. These aspects of socialist life and ethics are treated correctly in literature regarding life, regarding society, away from bourgeois individualism, away from meanness and in battle against red-tapism and dogmatism. Thus, our poets sing praises to work, to nature and love. But his is not the love filled with sentimental sighs and pessimism. Genuine love passes also through its hardships and thus, from a simple intimate problem turns to an important social one. Realism requires a knowledge of truth and a definite stand to indicate the trend of the phenomenon and not to remain at the crossroads.

Lastly, it must be said that the methods of style of building the positive figure differ in accordance with the substance and individuality of the writer, but the method is that of socialist realism, a thing which presupposes the social-psychological motive of the personages and the historical perspective. Therefore the genuine construction of the personage requires living material, deep observation and all-round materialist philosophical interpretation. This leads to truth against falsity and formalism.

The hero of our present literature is the creator of new society, a patriot and an internationalist: he is a worker and a revolutionary fighter. No virtuities of time nor the bourgeois-revisionist tricks can forsake this man to his knees. He proceeds ahead with lawful pride and sense of reality.
The National Conference on ethnographic studies took place in Tirana towards the end of June 1976. Reports, communications and discussions were made at the Conference by a large number of scholars from the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, from the Tirana University, from the other scientific research centers and higher institutes as well as from the scientific circles at the grassroot. 17 foreign scientists also took part at the Conference.

The National Conference on ethnographic studies had as a base many years of scientific research, intensive and serious work. The little heritage of the past, the high rates of development and the economic-social transformations in Albania, charged the new Albanian ethnographic science, since the early years of liberation, with great and urgent tasks: to accumulate, preserve, study, the people’s culture in all its aspects, to make its progressive heritage property of all the working masses and an active element in the socialist culture.

The almost 36 year-long road of the new Albanian sciences turned it into a resolute militant in the ideological struggle led by the Party of Labor of Albania and allowed it to achieve a chain of successes, with which it was presented at the Conference. Ethnographic studies have been and are being made not only in the ethnographic sector of the Institute of History, but also in a series of other scientific research institutions, in the higher schools of the country and in one or other regional museum. Scores of students attend ethnographic university courses every year. Hundreds of co-workers in districts constitute active nuclei to trace, gather and study the wealth of the creations of the people. A wide network of museums, beginning with the central ethnographic museum under the Academy down to the museums of the districts and villages, have accumulated a very great and invaluable wealth, of which only a small part is exhibited. Suffice it to say that over 15,000 objects of the material culture, about 800 volumes with reports from the expeditions at the grass-root, over 10,000 photographic documents etc., are preserved today only in the funds of the sector of Ethnography. This rich documentary base created the possibilities to undertake a series of scientific studies on the material, social and artistic culture of our people, studies that constitute a contribution to the solution of a series of historical and actual problems. This science has today its own scientific organ, the periodical publication «Albanian Ethnography».

Estimating the people’s arts and culture, comrade Enver Hoxha has stated: «Through the storms of the time, fierce and endless battles, our people created a culture and art with a clear national physiognomy, that constitutes an invaluable wealth. These values of the progressive art of our nation are for us an object of a lawful pride; they are our contribution to the treasure of the progressive world culture».

Proceeding from such a high estimation based on a deeply scientific concept, our Conference through its four main reports and with about 50 communications and discussions, analysed and illuminated in its special aspects the idea that our people’s culture has high progressive values, on which our new socialist culture will be based more and more powerfully and will increase. The Conference, through a critical estimation of the heritage in the field of ethnographic studies made in Albania and abroad, showed that our Marxist-Leninist ethnography is not merely a descriptive science of remnants and retrospective, as the representatives of the bourgeois and revisionist science consider it today, denying its active role in the social and cultural progress of the peoples. Attacking, on the one hand, the nationalist and romantic viewpoints, that deny the class aspect in the cultural creativeness and idealize the past, the conference directed its spearhead especially against a very dangerous reactionary trend that prevails in the capitalist-revisionist world today, according to which, the small peoples, with their economy and culture, already form anachronist units, which should be considered as an obstacle in the development of the «modern» society, that allegedly is marching towards the forming of bigger units, that allegedly represent the highest result of the development and in which the spe-
cial national culture ought to be merged. It is not difficult to understand that behind these viewpoints lies the chauvinistic hegemonistic concept of the two superpowers, despite the various means in which it is disguised. Relying on the experience of our socialist construction, the Conference once more reaffirmed the correct line of the Party of Labor of Albania, that is fully based on the thought of the classics of Marxism-Leninism that the period of the transition from capitalism to communism is precisely the period of the consolidation and flourishing of the socialist nations and of their culture. The processes connected with the elevation of the cultural level of the working masses in Albania are fully turning down the saying of bourgeois and revisionist «culturologists», who claim that the three spheres that constitute our socialist culture — the peasants culture, the people's city culture and the studied culture — allegedly is fatally being merged into a «culture of amorphous masses», to which they give a negative meaning and estimation. Our ethnographic studies show that these three spheres will be more and more in a process of mutual fruitful and close exchange, in which there is being noticed ever more brilliantly the creative genius of the working masses.

An important place in the Conference, occupied the problem of the historic forming of our people's culture, as an expression of the ethnic features and a characteristic of our cultural forming, in which is noticed the harmonious interlacing of the homogeneous features, formed historically, with the regional diversity and difference. The Conference dwelt especially on the presentation and the analysis of the social, material and artistic culture of the people and on the problem of the development of our socialist culture on this people's ground as well as on the role of the artistic people's creativeness in our national culture. The materials of the Party and the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha are a powerful ideological and theoretical basis to correctly treat of these problems that are as much interesting as they are actual.

Our new socialist culture, treating of the connection with the most positive values of the past, has at the same time a new physiognomy, is based on the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, is permeated by the class spirit and proletarian partisanship and, as a consequence, it is in a new democratic, popular form; it has at the same time a national character, because it expresses the originality of the life of the people and of the development of our nation: as a socialist nation.

In opposition to the bourgeois and revisionist viewpoints that reduce the value, originality and vitality of the present people's artistic creativeness, the Conference, through a series of communications, reaffirmed the idea that this creativeness, in the new conditions of socialism, is not only not exhausted, but it is included in the animated and active life, and represents a very important part of the artistic socialist culture, alongside the cultivated art and the amateur art. The impetuous development of folklore in our country testifies to this in the best way, and constitutes a positive experience on an international scale.

On the occasion of this Conference, there was organized a great ethnographic Exhibition that accompanied the Conference as a scientific activity. In this Exhibition there were pointed out the great wealth of traditions, the antiquity and high level of the development of our people's culture in all its territorial extension and in the process of its development, including the peasant life, the agriculture, dwelling flats, the clothes of this sphere, the city with various aspects of its economic, technical activity, the way of living, etc. The Exhibition gave a broad presentation of the artistic creativeness of our people in the city and countryside. In this way it materialized in the best way the questions treated by the Conference and presented in the most vivid way and through documents this precious wealth of our people's culture.
Within the context of the National Conference of Ethnographic Studies there was opened in Tirana an Exhibition «The Albanian Popular Culture». It handles in a scientific way the rich heritage of the Albanian popular culture from the end of the XIXth century to the early years after the triumph of the people’s revolution in Albania. The photographs on these two pages give some aspects of this Exhibition.

Photos: Nikolin Baba.
On hot summer days, there is much movement at the interurban and railway stations. Groups of children of various ages fill these stations with their young and joyful voices. Some have just returned home from the mountain or seaside resorts; others are about to follow an itinerary, unknown to them.

"Where are you going to?"
"To Vlora, on the Adriatic seaside."
"Why, I am just back from there. It was very nice in Vlora."

Besides Vlora, we hear similar impressions from Durrës, Shëngjin, Divjaka, Shiroka, Pogradec, Voskopoja... every year the young pioneers' rest homes of these beautiful places open their doors to the children from all over Albania. They have become part and parcel of the children's life. Therefore the number of children resting there keeps growing every passing year. This summer almost 20%, more children rested at these centres than during the summer of 1975.

Life in these homes is so colorful that no day resembles another, as the saying goes. Equipped with all accommodations, they have become centers of active recreation. Games, excursions, the sun and water baths are part of the activities carried on there. These photos reflect some aspects of the pioneers' life in these resorts.
The pioneers stay there about 20 days. Parents have to pay only one fifth of the expenses whereas the State defrays the rest. The quota paid by the parents constitutes only one seventh of the monthly wages of a medium worker. The quota paid by the parents for the maintenance of their children at the day camps set up every summer by enterprises, workshop and agricultural cooperatives all over the country is symbolic. These camps are opened in the suburbs or near the villages. Their aim is that in the hot summer days the children may pass their time with interesting educational and recreational activities, such as excursions to historic places or places of rare natural beauty, and games and talks. The children pass only part of their time (they have luncheon there), while in the evening they return home. A great number of teachers are engaged at these rest centers, so as to deal with the organization of activities and education of children. What the parents pay for the maintenance of their children at these rest centers constitutes only one twelfth of their monthly pays.

In the first day of school, before the first bell rings, the theme of the children in the schoolyard is about their impressions of the summer holidays. Their stories vary, but one thing is common for all: they bring with themselves their best of impressions.
This monument has been raised at the village of Mushqeta, some ten kilometers south-east of Tirana. It has been raised in memory of the battle waged in this village on the 14th and 15th of November 1944 against the German forces of occupation.

The forces of the Albanian National-liberation army were waging the decisive battle for the liberation of the capital. The entire garrison of the Hitlerite troops in Tirana had been surrounded from all sides. To avoid total disaster the German command sent a contingent of 2,000 soldiers, tanks, artillery and other armoured means from Elbasan (a city 50 kilometers south of Tirana) which were to attack the partisan detachments from the rear and, together with the forces of another German column which would come from Durrës (in the west), were to surround and liquidate the partisan forces fighting for the liberation of the capital.

On November 14th the enemy column is attacked by the detachments of the National-liberation Army lying in ambush at Mushqeta. The fighting continued fiercely all through the night. In the morning of the 15th the nazi column is completely surrounded with the exception of a small part which managed to break the siege during the night with the aid of tanks. Seeing that they had no way out, the Germans launch a desperate counter offensive using their artillery tanks and all other means of warfare. Bloody attacks and counter attacks continue during the whole day. By 5.39 p.m. that day, the nazi column had been completely liquidated. The enemy left on the battlefield over 1,500 dead, many wounded and prisoners together with all their military equipment.

On November 17, 1944, Tirana, the capital of Albania, was completely liberated by the Albanian National-liberation Army. The victory at Mushqeta was the forewarning and forerunner of the liberation of the capital.

To give a better idea of what happened during that battle, we are reproducing a description by a military correspondent of the First Division of the National-liberation Army, who passed over the field of battle straight after the fighting had ended. Here is what he writes:

"From the New Palace on the outskirts of Tirana to the village of Bërzhite one can imagine that this great defeat of which so much is being spoken, especially when you see, besides the wrecked vehicles, the quintals of dynamite the enemy had abandoned on the Erzeni and Farka bridges because they had no time to blow them up. Here you can see destroyed vehicles, carts, horses and corpses. You say to yourself that this must have been the greatest defeat of the enemy. After passing this zone, you are faced with a pile of dead horses and overturned wagons, vehicles upturned in ditches, others in good order, wagons loaded with booty the Hitlers had plundered in Greece and Albania, and armaments you had never seen before. You can count the equipment and corpses as far as Bërzhita, but from here on it is impossible to count them even if you walk slowly.

Wherever you look, from right to left, you see real riverlets of blood, decaying flesh, very heavy armaments hurled off the highway as if by some extraordinary physical force, almost impossible to imagine.

You think this slaughter will continue as far as the corner of the road, no matter how great the battle had been fought. It could not possibly continue any further. But on rounding the bend, the heaps become more numerous. It seems as if the vehicles and wagons had wanted to push one another. Overturned material lying all over the place in complete disorder as if there had been a particularly heavy earthquake.

Further away from the road, on the side of the small hills on the banks of the river, 4 high calibre field guns have been abandoned facing each other even though they were used against our army. Further away, there are the number of mobile cooking houses enough for a whole division. Transport trucks complete with trailer, long wagons, vehicles carrying anti-aircraft guns directed towards the sky, small cannons, light and heavy machineguns, cars, rifles, medical supplies and a pile of other things of every colour and kind. Among them is a baby's pillow undoubtedly stolen by the army from some family at Elbasan.

Again corpses and dead horses and larger streams of blood. In the distance on the edge of the fields bordering the river bank, one sees horses which have escaped from this slaughter. They say there are also a number of hidden enemies who are giving themselves up to the surrounding villages. Further on, a colonel killed inside a car, the vehicle is completely wrecked, motor cycles abandoned on the road and the same scene as before.

You still walk through trails blocked by material, transport vehicles, dead horses and so on. You walk along the trails of the clearing, and then you are stuck on a sharp bend, below your right, where a small stream flows, the material and bodies are piled up in disorder. The horses lying prostrate on the ground and the bodies give the impression as if they had been knifed rather than killed by bullets. The stream looks like the channel of a slaughterhouse, the body of an enemy has fallen into the water.

Further across, the same scene over and over again. Horses, bodies, innumerable motor vehicles and wagons, war material and stolen booty in one great mess. The road looks as if the garbage of the city has been strewn along it.

Further on, guns, armaments and ammunition. The flag with the swastika lies hidden inside a wagon like some stolen article barely distinguishable. It reflects the present situation of nazi Germany which tries to hide its criminal objectives now that the onslaught let loose against the peaceful and innocent peoples is rebounding on its own head.

Two kilometers on the other side of Ibe, two wrecked tanks give the impression as if the enemy column was not heading towards Tirana but towards Elbasan.

When you walk through the place you can't believe that there had been only 2 to 3 thousand enemy troops. On the basis of the war material and the means of transport, it is calculated that there must have been at least a German division. The booty is so big that it gives the impression not of an army but of a savage horde of barbarians. This is a complicated scene, which reflects the character of the nazi bands, pirates with modern means.

The destruction of these forces saved Tirana from the peril of devastation and mass massacres.

When comparing the numerous and heavy means of the enemy, their huge army on the march, the ruggedness of the terrain and their fortified positions with our armaments and positions, one wonders how it was possible to smash up and liquidate more than 2 to 3 thousand Germans by only 1,200 partisans."
MOSAICS

THE ALBANIANS IN THE EYES OF HISTORIANS

During the centuries in various historical studies and works or reports and chronicles of events, historians have expressed many opinions about our people. Thus, for instance, in 1332 the French historian Guillaumme Ada, among other things, wrote: "The Arbëreshi can turn out more than 15,000 mounted fighters to wage any war according to the customs and way of the country. They are robust men, brave and good fighters*. The Turkish chronicler Dursan bey (XV th century) points out: "Those who have seen the land of the Albanians have deeply felt its ruggedness. For those who have not seen it, is enough to know that not even Alexander the Great was able to penetrate into that country of insurgents".

According to a book published in Venice in 1749, the following phrase of Skanderbeg to foreigners has been cited: "... Even if I lack oratory, you will find it in my sword". In his book "Turkey, Old and New", published in 1882, Sufferlan Münzler wrote on page 365: "The Albanians are robust, muscular, very handsome and dexterous. They are strong and full of life. Their common characteristic is their love for independence."

In his work "The History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire" 1666, Demetrio Kantamiri wrote among others: "The Albanians are brave, engineers and surgeons by nature. They built the Istanbul aqueduct. The Albanians measure the height and depth of waters without knowing mathematics.".

THE ANCIENT SEAPORT OF DURRËS BEGINS TO REVEAL ITS SECRETS

Fishermen, amateur subwater divers have often unexpectedly come upon unusual scenes in the depths of the Durrës Bay. Many of these young people from Durrës have noticed not altogether natural forms, elevated points, underwater mounds as if moulded by human hands, off the north-western shore of the city. These devoted "visitors" of the subwater regions have not remained indifferent. They have discovered bowls, architechtenic or ceramic fragments.

These opportune discoveries sparked off organized research work by the archeological museum of the city of Durrës. It is studying the northwestern coastal zone of the city and the underwater zone of Currillas. In the future the zones of Kalmi and Porta Romana up to the Rodoni cape will also be studied. The first expeditions found ancient bowls in their complete form, fragments of bowls, and fragments which resemble building material and so on.

West of the city of Elbasan the relics of an ancient building have been discovered. Observations have revealed that it was an ancient nymph built on the old Egnatia* highway.

Continuing research work towards the west, a thermal building was discovered, the environment of which was almost completely intact. The nymph and the thermal building constituted the one architechtenic complex, which, as it seems, served travellers journeying along the Egnatia highway.

In front of the nymph there was a small clearing used by people to gather and fill their vessels with water for themselves or for the thermal baths, but it also served as a place for clients to walk in.

West of the nymph lie the thermal baths which occupy an area of about 130 square meters. The building here is in quite good order. One can distinguish the oblong shaped changing room, which is connected to the east with the fresh water room and through another two doors, it also opens into two hot compartments to the west. Running parallel to these rooms, are the hot baths. Also attached to the building are rooms used for the personnel, the oven and another corridor shaped environment.

Proceeding from certain facts, it has been affirmed that these thermal baths were built during the second half of the Second century, or the early part of the Third century of our era.

*— The Egnatia highway was built during the early centuries of our era. It began from Durrës and Apollonia, reached Salonica and continued to Byzantium.

ON OUR TRADITIONAL COSTUMES

We have a great and varied wealth of traditional costumes. They were worn by our people right up to the beginning of the XXth century, when the number of their various forms had reached 146, something which is very rare in comparison with the number of inhabitants of the country. The greatest variety of costumes is seen among the women rather than the men, more in the northern part of Albania than in the south.

Besides their great variety, we also find common elements, strong links in our people's folk costumes, which allow us to distinguish two main types, namely "The cloak type" and the "petticoat type".

Both of these types have their variants and derivatives. The variants do not affect the form or general line of the morphological structure of the type, while the derivatives have differences which transform this structure. The cloak type was used by all our people while the petticoat type by several groups of people, who lived in the Northern Alps.
Winter 1944. Aided by Albanian renegades the nazi forces of occupation have launched a major campaign against the National-liberation Army with the aim of completely routing it. The determined resistance of the partisans and of the people enragés the enemy, which tries to cover up their defeat and take revenge by sowing death everywhere.

This film treats precisely the heroic resistance put up to the aggressors by the heroic women and girls of a mountain village during this winter. The occupiers enter the village after a fierce and resolute battle which the women of the village wage in supporting the removal of the wounded who had been sheltered there.

Having been informed about the wounded, the nazis gather the inhabitants of the village and demand with insistence their whereabouts. No one utters a word. Then they shoot the few men and boys whom they have captured, because the others have taken to the mountains with rifles in hand. Still no one speaks. The German commander orders all, women, children and the elderly men surrounded by the armed guards to remain out in that drizzling snow and gale until the whereabouts of the wounded is discovered. This lasts a whole day and night, but all keep silent, proud and stoic like marble statues.

— Unable to achieve their ends by force, the nazi think of resorting to tricks. Their argument runs in this way: the wounded partisans will need food and clothing, and they will for certain demand the women and girls of the village to fulfill this task. Then let the movements of the latter be followed in secrecy until the cue is found of the partisan hospital.

— And true enough, the inhabitants of the village are anxious to know how the wounded heroes are faring. The attempts of some young women to come to their aid failed because the whole village is surrounded by armed guards. A communist partisan sneaked one night through the guards of the enemy lines and told the village women to do their uttermost to come to the aid of the partisans.

Finally, they all find it advisable to take this decision, namely, that all the women and girls should set out together for the forest near the mountain in order to cut firewood. In their bags they were to take food for their personal use and put on two or three flannels, which they would take to the partisans. The decision was taken and they set out.

The Germans, who hesitated at first to let them leave the village, were ordered by their commander to let them go, provided they are numbered and followed secretly, for this was the precise right occasion to discover the whereabouts of the partisans.

The long, difficult and perilous journey began and the German units follow from a distance and in secrecy the journey of the mothers
and daughters of the village. The women who suspect this "good behav­
ior" of the nazi detect they are being followed. They hurriedly inform
one another. They find a bypath and sliding down a slope, gather
near a creek in order to escape for a few minutes the sight of the nazi
beasts. In a hurry they collect the provisions in a few bags, put off
their flannels and gather them in a bundle and give these bags and
bundle to three of the youngest girls, who walk up a path leading to
the cave where the partisans were to be found. The others return to
the forest and begin cutting firewood. Meanwhile the nazi surrounded
the forest and follow the harmless work of the peasant women. Finally,
they lose their patience. Consulting one another and finding nothing to
suspect, they decide to gather and count them.

Meanwhile, the young girls have reached the cave of their comrades,
have informed them that the partisan detachments would soon launch
an attack against the forces of occupation and have left flannels and
food to them. A wounded partisan girl is in danger of becoming very
sick if she stayed in that cold and moist cave. Then one of the village
girls puts on the partisan uniform of the wounded and the latter the
clothes of the village girl and, together with the other two village
girls sets out for the forest to join the women cutting firewood. The
journey is difficult under the drizzling weather of snow and cold wind
and with the wounded partisan girl to be carried on the shoulder by
the other two peasant girls up to the neighborhood of the forest
where the nazi were stationed. The latter have gathered all the women
and girls and notice that some were missing. They start to threaten,
their passions run high, they load their rifles and point their bayonets
at them. But the women's faces are unperturbed, calm and undaunted.
In the meantime, some strokes of the ax are heard coming from the
forest. The girls have returned and give the signal of being there. The
Germans look at each other and when all are gathered, they notice
that the number is complete. The enemy have been beaten, beaten in
battle, beaten in spiritual force, beaten by the intelligence of the heroi­
ic girls of the small Albanian mountain village.

The film, which is run through by pronounced epic notes and
powerful dramatic art, is the work of three new performers, namely
young scenarist N. Tafa, young producers K. Mitro and I. Muco. It is
not considered as a success of the authors alone, but also as a very
good piece of work of Albanian cinematography, which sings praises
with passion and emotion to the glorious heroism of the Albanian
women and girls who, under the guidance of the Communist Party,
threw themselves heart and soul into the revolution and bore on their
shoulders a heavy weight of unprecedented sacrifice and toil which
the great job of national liberation and social emancipation called for.
Sometime ago The Albanian Association for Cultural Relations with the outside world organized the opening in Tirana of the Exhibition of the French artistic carpets. The exhibits have been selected from among the most beautiful productions, some of which have been woven according to the cartoons or drawings of outstanding painters and decorators.

These works have been realized so fully, so successfully and with so fine feeling, that they can very well tally with the imitative art, with painting. Although few in number, they impart to the spectators the emotions and the atmosphere of the architectural environment, which embellish the aesthetic sense of the epoch in which they have been produced. The specimens exhibited, selected from those of the XIVth to the beginning of the XVth century, reflect the style of art of each epoch so much so that some of them reproduce wellknown works of painting of their time. Woven with wool and silk, and often interwoven with silver threads, the visitors saw there representative exemplars of all the periods, carpets conceived as merely decorative, but especially as figurative tableaux.

The Exhibition was followed with interest by the Albanian spectators for they saw in it the original national artistic qualities, which distinguish in general the French classic and realist art: its deep thought, psychologic feeling, mellow plasticity, silver coloring and the poetic atmosphere.

The National Conference of Ethnographic Studies was attended also by 17 foreign scholars. They followed with interest the proceedings of the Conference, took part in the opening of the Exhibition «The Albanian People's Culture» and visited many different institutions in the capital and the various districts of the country. In the picture: The foreign friends visit the ancient city of Butrint and the archaeological museum of Durrës.
The Valbona Valley is one of the most popular resorts to which our workers organize excursions, every summer.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

XHOU CIN TUN — P.R. OF CHINA.

I am a regular reader of your magazine -New Albania-, and every issue of this magazine brings special joy to my friends and me. Through it we get acquainted with the brilliant successes attained by our closest friends in the construction of socialism. The magazine -New Albania- serves to link us more closely with our comrades-in-arms. With your struggle against imperialism and revisionism, our love and respect for you is increased.

I am a fuel worker. I wish that in the future issues of your magazine you dedicate some place to fuels like gas etc.

TAMACHET AMER-KOSTANTINE - ALGERIA.

It was a surprise for me to find in a library of the city a copy of your magazine -New Albania- Nr. 1 — 1976 with a supplement containing the speech of the great fighter, comrade Enver Hoxha, delivered at the meeting of 81 Communist and workers parties in Moscow, in 1960. Many important facts which the revisionists have tried and are trying to cover up, are treated in this speech. They are attempting to conceal from us the experience of the People's Republic of Albania and its vanguard example in the construction of socialism.

I wish you could help me to find speeches and works of comrade Enver Hoxha, in Arabic or even in French, so that I may learn how the Party of Labor of Albania has solved the problems of the revolution and socialist construction in Albania.

WALTER AND DARIO — BELGIUM.

It is a long time that we have not written to you, but we are as always friends of socialist Albania and its courageous heroic people. It is several years since we have subscribed here in Belgium to your magazine -New Albania-. We are filled with enthusiasm to see Albania always forging ahead along the revolutionary path, building socialism by relying on its own resources, despite the imperialist-revisionist encirclement. We are deeply affected that the fraternal Albanian people led by the Party of Labor and comrade Enver Hoxha have transformed their country, formerly oppressed, poor, backward, within 30 years of people's power, into a powerful bastion of Marxism Leninism, proletarian dictatorship and revolution. Another thing we admire is that Albania has done away, once and for all, with the authority of religion, liberating the people from its burden. This is a great encouragement for the other peoples of the world. We are filled with joy to hear all these. We are from Abruzzo, an Italian zone, where the power of the clergy and the priests weighs heavily upon the shoulders of the masses...

Accept our best greetings.

PIERRE GOUSOLLE — FRANCE.

I want to congratulate all those who work on the magazine -New Albania- for their enlightening work and for the variety of articles. It is a year since I have subscribed to your magazine. This magazine shows us how the Albanian people have advanced along socialist lines. The progress of your hard working people has been kept from us here in Europe. By turning their eyes towards your country full of light, many people will discover socialism in its true sense, as it is being applied there. For the future I wish greater victories to the Albanian people, so that your country may set an example to the workers of the whole world.

I am learning Albanian. Could you send me one or two copies of your magazine in the Albanian language?

ANTONIO VARRASSO — ITALY.

...Through your magazine -New Albania- I got acquainted with the achievements of the socialist revolution in the different fields of the life of the Albanian glorious people...

We are filled with enthusiasm to see the achievements of socialist Marxist-Leninist Albania and as certain that when the leadership and the people are closely linked, general happiness is possible.

ADRIAN ALPENDRE — U.S.A.

It is a great pleasure for me to read your publications which tell us so much about the new society you have created under the direction of your great Party of Labor of Albania, which follows a correct Marxist-Leninist line.

It is two years now, I have been receiving your publications, and I assure you that each new issue is better than the preceding one. My relatives and friends, living here, rejoice at the marvelous articles published in -New Albania- and always want to know more about your country...

JEAN DONZEAND — FRANCE.

...The pages of your magazine make it possible for us to follow the great achievements of socialist Marxist-Leninist Albania and ascertain that when the leadership and the people are closely linked, general happiness is possible.

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